## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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|                      | SECURITY IN  | SECRET<br>FORMATION                                |                      |   | ·  |                 |
|----------------------|--|--|----------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| COUNTRY              | Bulgaria   | F  | REPORT               | THE RESIDENCE OF THE PERSONS OF THE | official and a state of the sta | 25X1            |
| SUBJECT              | The Vulko Chervenkov Hospital  | . in Sofia 🛚 🗈                                     | DATE DISTR. 20 July  |   |  | 1953            |
|                      |  | ı  | NO. OF I             | PAGES   | 5  |                 |
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|                      |  |  |                      |   |  |                 |
| 1. The               | oital Personnel and Equipment Vulko Chervenkov Hospital in Sof mittee for Science and Culture, w   | ia is under thereas other l                        | he direc<br>Bulgaria | et superv   | rision of t  | he<br>bordinate |
| to t                 | the Ministry of Public Health. Sversity of Sofia receive practical   | tudents enrol                                      | led in t             | the medic   | al college   | of the          |
| majo<br>clea<br>of t | total personnel is approximately prity of the Communists at the houning, etc. Most of the doctors the lack of good Communist replactors at the hospital. | spital are emp<br>are not Commu                    | ployed i<br>nists, b | In servic<br>out are t  | e jobs, su<br>colerated b  | ch as<br>ecause |
|                      | following are prominent doctors  | in the medics                                      | l sehool             | i in the  | neuronemh  | detrie 4        |
| clin                 | nic of the Vulko Chervenkov Hospi  | tal:   | T SOMOO              | L LAKE CHAS   | near opayer  | 25X1            |
| a.                   | Professor Georgi Uzunov, Directo   | r of the Clin                                      | ic                   |   |  |                 |
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|   |   |                  |
|   | Professor Nikola Spasov Shipkovenski,   |                  |
| - | is a full professor in the medical school; chief examiner of the students, and also Chief Court Psychiatrist; | 2                |
|   | Dector Filip Filipov  |                  |
|   | neurological  |                  |
|   | surgeon   |                  |
|   | Doctor Petur Petrov, assistant to Doctor Filipov  |                  |
|   |   |                  |
|   | Doctor Ivan Temkov, assistant professor and consultant in the State Hospit                                    | al               |
|   | Doctor Gancho Savov,  |                  |
|   | ne was appointed director of t neuro-surgical clinic in the Army hospital in Sofia;                           | <b>he</b><br>25) |
|   | Doctor Petrana Ovcharova  |                  |
|   | she is in shorter of the Women's Warreleafel Nanor  | tman             |
|   | she is in charge of the Women's Neurological Departing the clinic   | tment            |

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SECRET 25X1 -3i. Doctor Vasil Zelenodruvski 25X1 is the Chief Assistant in the clinic Doctor Mikhail Yotsov chief of the Men's Neurological Department Doctor Krustev (fnu) 25X1 works in the Out Patient department; Doctor Sasho Buyinov he works in a special laboratory for anatomical research, which uses 25X1 cadavers and live rabbits; and Doctor Gulubow. (fnu) chief of the Women's Psychiatric Pane The following are outstanding doctors in other departments of the Vulko Chervenkov Hospital: 25X1 Boyanov (fnu) lecturer at the University of Soria, is a professor in the dental 25X1 clinic (extraction and dental surgery); 25X1 b. Professor Svrakov (fnu) works in the dental clinic: c. Professor Davidov (fnu) he is chief of the Dental Clinic; d. Professor Chilov lecturer at the University, works in the Internal Medicine Clinic, Professor Yankov (fnu) professor at the University, and director of the Ear Clinic; f. Professor Bovcho Bovchev chief of Department "B," Surgery, lectures at the University; Professor Kapitanov (fhu) chief of Department "A," Surgery, lectures at the University; Professor Pop-Khristov (fnu) specialist in skin diseases, assistant lecturer at the University of Sofia; i. Professor Lyuben Rachev specialist in children's diseases, director of the Pediatric Clinic, devout Party member; j. Boyan Mladenov Nikolov director of Supplies and Food of the hospital; and 25X1

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| The equipment in the hospitals, such as X-ray apparatus, shock machines, diathermy machines, and fluoroscopes, are of German make. Generally, the equipment is only average.  Medicines and Equipment  The main warehouse for medical equipment and drugs for all hospitals and drug stores in Eulgaria is located at No. 21 George Washington Street in Sofia. The distribution of medicines, as well as medical care, is on the basis of Party preference, depending upon the level the patient has in the State hierarch. The only exceptions are for personal friends of a Party functionary or of the doctors.  All medicines which are manufactured in Bulgaria are adequate to meet the needs of the country, but medicines which have to be imported are always in short supply. Medical equipment, such as beakers, surgical knives, scissors, and officing instruments, are easier to obtain. Medicines, on the other hand, are very difficult to requisition. The Vulko Chervenkov Hospital obtains all its medicines from the departmental drug store on a requisitional basis and receives only what it requires for the day.  Most of the medicines used in the hospital are of German origin. Obtained during medicines used in the hospital are of German origin. Obtained during world War II, and are diminishing in supply.  Soviet manufacture, such as penicillin, streptomycin, anti-blood pocioning sera, etc ware introduced in 19h9. A great deal of American penicillin and streptomycin was used prior to 19hb, but could be obtained after that date only with great difficulty and at very expensive black market prices. At present, Soviet penicillin.  The price of medicines is generally divided into two categories: products which are in short supply are very expensive, and products which are easily available are medium-priced. All medicines are sold according to a fixed price list. In 1951, the official price for Soviet penicillin was lowered from 3,000 to 1,000 leve to only 300 leve (old currency) for 200,000 units. Lately, upon presentation of a prescription from a | SECRET  | 25X1   |
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| Medical equipment, such as beakers, surgical knives, scissors, and other instruments, are easier to obtain. Medicines, on the other hand, are very difficult to requisition. The Vulko Cherrenkov Hospital obtains all its medicines from the departmental drug store on a requisitional basis and receives only what it requires for the day.  Most of the medicines used in the hospital are of German origin, obtained during world war II, and are diminishing in supply.  Most of the medicines used in the hospital are of German origin, obtained during world war II, and are diminishing in supply.  Most of the medicines used in the hospital are of German origin, obtained during medicines of 25X Soviet manufacture, such as penicillin, streptomycin, anti-blood poisoning sers, stowers introduced in 1949. A great deal of American penicillin and streptomycin was used prior to 1949, but could be obtained after that date only with great difficulty and at very expensive black market prices. At present, Soviet penicillin of a poorer quality than the American product is plentiful in the hospitals.  25X a poorer quality than the American product is plentiful in the hospitals, a young patient who was treated for genorrhea in 1949 was not cured despite long treatment with the Soviet penicillin. There is no Soviet 25X1  The price of medicines is generally divided into two categories: products which are in short supply are very expensive, and products which are easily available are medium-priced. All medicines are sold according to a fixed price list. In 1951, the official price for Soviet penicillin was lowered from 3,000 to 1,000 leva to only 300 leva (old currency) for 200,000 units. Lately, upon presentation of a prescription from a doctor at the hospital, patients who are emergency cases can obtain penicillin directly from the drug stores without a special permit from the Ministry of Public Health as was required in the past. If the case is not an emergency, the doctor in charge of the patient prescribes the penicillin, the head the dru | distribution of medicines, as well as medical care, is on the bas preference, depending upon the level the patient has in the State   | in Sofia. The<br>is of Party   |
| Soviet manufacture, such as penicillin, streptomycin, anti-blood poisoning sera, etc were introduced in 1949. A great deal of American penicillin and streptomycin was used prior to 1949, but could be obtained after that date only with great difficulty and at very expensive black market prices. At present, Soviet penicillin of a poorer quality than the American product is plentiful in the hospitals; a young patient who was treated for gonorrhea in 1949 was not cured despite long treatment with the Soviet penicillin. There is no Soviet streptomycin in use at the hospital.  The price of medicines is generally divided into two categories: products which are in short supply are very expensive, and products which are easily available are medium-priced. All medicines are sold according to a fixed price list. In 1951, the official price for Soviet penicillin was lowered from 3,000 to 4,000 leva to only 300 leva (old currency) for 200,000 units. Lately, upon presentation of a prescription from a doctor at the hospital, patients who are emergency cases can obtain penicillin directly from the drug stores without a special permit from the Ministry of Public Health as was required in the past. If the case is not an emergency, the doctor in charge of the patient prescribes the penicillin, the head nurse issues a certificate requisitioning the necessary amounts for the day, and the drugs are withdrawn from the hospital's supply.  The price of various sera at the institute for Public Health, located on General Zaimov Street in ofia. Entrance to this laboratory is permitted only by a special document issued by the guard at the gate. Visitors must explain in detail their reasons for entering the force at  | Medical equipment, such as beakers, surgical knives, scissors, an ments, are easier to obtain. Medicines, on the other hand, are v requisition. The Vulko Chervenkov Hospital obtains all its medicines departmental drug store on a requisitional basis and receives only  | n short supply. d other instru- ery difficult to   |
| medium-priced. All medicines are sold according to a fixed price list. In 1951, the official price for Soviet penicillin was lowered from 3,000 to 4,000 leva to only 300 leva (old currency) for 200,000 units. Lately, upon presentation of a prescription from a doctor at the hospital, patients who are emergency cases can obtain penicllin directly from the drug stores without a special permit from the Ministry of Public Health as was required in the past. If the case is not an emergency, the doctor in charge of the patient prescribes the penicillin, the head nurse issues a certificate requisitioning the necessary amounts for the day, and the drugs are withdrawn from the hospital's supply.  25X  the existence of a laboratory for the manufacture of various sera at the institute for Public Health, located on General Zaimov Street in ofia. Entrance to this laboratory is permitted only by a special document issued by the guard at the gate. Visitors must explain in detail their reasons for entering the forture.  | Soviet manufacture, such as penicillin, streptomycin, anti-blood power introduced in 1949. A great deal of American penicillin and used prior to 1949, but could be obtained after that date only witculty and at very expensive black market prices. At present, Sovia poorer quality than the American product is plentiful in the host a young patient who was treated for gonorrheacured despite long treatment with the Soviet penicillin. There is                  | medicines of 25X1 poisoning sera, etc. streptomycin was th great diffi- iet penicillin of spitals; 25X1                          |
| to this laboratory is permitted only by a special document issued by the guard at the gate. Visitors must explain in detail their reasons for entering the factors.  | medium-priced. All medicines are sold according to a fixed price the official price for Soviet penicillin was lowered from 3,000 to only 300 leva (old currency) for 200,000 units. Lately, upon presprescription from a doctor at the hospital, patients who are emergobtain penicllin directly from the drug stores without a special points by the doctor in charge of the patient prescribes the peninurse issues a certificate requisitioning the necessary amounts. | sily available are<br>list. In 1951,<br>0 4,000 leva to<br>sentation of a<br>gency cases can<br>sermit from the<br>ser is not an |
| Admission to the Neuropsychiatric Clinic   | to this laboratory is permitted only by a special document issued the gate. Visitors must explain in detail their reasons for enter and must provide satisfactory personal documents.   | ofia. Entrance   |

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the routine for acceptance of a patient into the neuropsychiatric clinic of the Vulko Chervenkov Hospital in Sofia as follows:

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|     | a.               | The patient was accepted by the physician on duty and sent with an enrollment slip to the intake clerk;   |
|     | <b>b.</b>        | After the intake clerk had registed him, the patient was turned over to the head nurse of the department to which he was assigned;  |
|     | C.               | The department physician interviewed the patient and/or accompanying persons for family history and medical data;   |
|     | d.               | The same evening the patient was bathed and given pajamas;  |
|     | θ.               | On the following day, samples for laboratory study (urine, blood, etc.) were taken from patient; and  |
|     | f.               | Every morning all physicians and professors met to discuss the diagnoses of new patients; the diagnosis of the patient is presented by the physician assigned to the case; this consultation method was inaugurated in 1949 as a result of a visit by a group of Soviet doctors, and cedure is followed in the other clinics.   |
| 12. |                  | routine described below for the 25x   |
|     | 800              | septance of a patient into the neuropsyciatric clinic: 25X  |
|     | a.               | After the doctor had accepted the patient in the clinic, he appeared with a small admission certificate signed by the doctor;   |
|     | b.               | family history of the patient;  |
|     | c.               | prepared the hospital sheet (bolnichen list), which is given to the head nurse in charge of the department to which patient has been assigned;  |
|     | d.               | assigned a hospital number and a central files number, then entered25X the family history of the patient in the day book; and   |
|     | e.               | entered the same information on a central statistical form; these 25X1 forms are clipped together every three months and delivered to the directorate of statistics (hospital department) on Patriarkh Evtimi and Rakovski Streets.   |
| 13. | of<br>nam<br>Koo | hospital sheet and the statistical forms contain the following information: name patient, date of birth, residence (place, address, etc.), father's name, mother's party membership of patient and parents, membership in the TKZS (Trudovo perativno Zemedelsko Stopanstvo; Cooperative Farm), employment of the patient parents, and whether the patient recovered or died. |
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